

PRIMARIES KEEP OPEN Republicans Make No Change in Rules.

AFTER four hours' constant discussion, in which there was an occasional flash of feeling, but without good feeling throughout, the Republican Territorial committee Saturday evening passed the clause of the new rules of the party, providing for an open primary election. The vote stood 27 to 4, and to reach it every amendment offered to section 17, that in point was withdrawn.

There were many considerations urged for the changing of the provision, but finally the sentiment, which carried with it the committee, was that the rule of the Territorial convention giving power to the committee to change rules, specifically provided that there should be no alteration of the intent and that the pledge of a closed primary was considered to make. Beginning with Committee member Renton, the advocates of the closed primary began to agree with Chairman Stewart, who, while making the motion for the passage of the provision, admitted that he had intended to vote for the McCandless resolution, and finally the vote was taken and the meeting adjourned without other action to show for the long talk.

During the thorough discussion of the proposals of Messrs. McCandless, Cooke and Ridgway, it was developed that a great majority of the membership of the committee was in favor of the closed primary. There were twenty-eight votes represented in the committee and it was indicated by the discussion that the plan for closed primary club rolls would have carried by not less than 21 to 7, had there been taken a vote upon the merits of the question. This was shown in the various debates, there being no members of the committee taking part in the fight against the closed primary except Messrs. Wright, Wilcox and Stewart. But when the members began to indicate their intention to accept the interpretation of the rules which prevented action, it was made a fait accompli and every one except Colonel Fisher and the proxy for Ridgway conceded the point and withdrew from the contest.

The effect of the open primary was minimized by the action of the committee in accepting the substitute of Coelho for rule 16, which had been passed at the previous meeting, and with a new section introduced by him, and which went over until the next session, there will be little chance for stuffing primary elections, though none of the substitute plans are expected to give the protection which would come from the closing of the rolls for investigation of the status of voters. Under this clause as it now stands there can be no nomination for members of the district committee and for delegates to the Territorial convention, only at a meeting of the club for that purpose. This meeting is set down for the fourth Friday in July by the rules and although it may be adjourned from time to time, the additional provisions, that ballots must be in the hands of the candidates and friends the day before the primary, limits it to not more than one day prior to the voting, and the provision that candidates must be enrolled before they are named makes it impossible for outsiders to make a fight for a place in the party councils unless they begin in time to be unmasked.

When the committee met in its rooms Saturday evening there was a large attendance both of members and outsiders. As soon as the meeting had been called to order by Chairman Kennedy, Stewart read the report from the committee which had been named to see the Governor and president of the Board of Health. The report tells how Governor Cooper talked pleasantly with the members and how President Stoggett refused to discuss the subjects, though meeting the members pleasantly, and then adds the following:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the Board of Health would promote the public good and the peace and welfare of the Leper Settlement by reconsidering the resolution with reference to the removal of Father Wendelin; and

"Resolved, That the public good would further promote the public good if it would devise some plan for the temporary accommodation at the Kalia Camp, or at some other place, of such patients as are especially affected by the operation of the crusher, so that the same may be operated temporarily, until the urgent demand for road material be met, or until the Legislature shall take action and provide for the removal of the asylum or the rock crusher.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Board of Health by the secretary of this committee."

When this report had been agreed to there were a number of communications read by the secretary. One of these was from Secretary Coelho, of the Fifth district committee, setting forth that there was a rule in that district prescribing that any voter at a primary election should have signed the club rolls prior to the day of election. Committee member Ridgway wrote calling attention to the revised statutes, where it is provided that aliens upon declaring their intention to become citizens, were authorized to vote in the Territories. The matter was referred to a committee for investigation. Other communications were from D. C. Lindsay advising that action be taken immediately, that the clubs might be organized for the campaign; from E. A. Frasier, of Mahukona, objecting to open primaries; and from W. O. Aiken, Paia, insisting that the party should

be run by Republicans only, saying that those who object to this course are not working for clean politics.

When consideration of the rules was once more resumed Coelho moved the reconsideration of rule 16, and that it be amended by the addition of the following:

"Nominations for members of the district committee and delegates to the Territorial convention shall not be received and placed upon the primary ballots unless made at meetings held for such purpose, and no person shall be nominated unless he shall have signed his name in the present club prior to the placing of his name as nominee."

It is Wright led the opposition to this, saying it would cut out the voting for independents, and Stewart thought it unnecessary, owing to the existence of a rule that the ballots should be completed the day before the primary. Coelho, in support of the motion, said that it would cut out the dark horse and the head horse alike, and told the story of how George Hons defeated Kaku at Waiuku, losing that statesman to the Republican party. After some discussion along the same lines the addition was passed as offered.

This led up to the fight over section 17 of the open primary, the subject coming up on the substitute of McCandless which was offered last week. This reads as follows:

"No person shall be entitled to vote at a Republican primary unless he shall have the qualifications of a voter of the precinct, and if called upon shall be compelled to take the following pledge: That he will support the Republican ticket and its nominees in the next general election."

J. P. Cooke at once offered the following as an amendment for the substitute:

"No member of a precinct club shall be entitled to vote at a primary unless his name shall have been enrolled in the club at some time up to twenty-four hours before the day of the primary election. The rules for registration in each precinct shall be provided by the executive committee of each precinct club."

Immediately J. W. Jones, for Ridgway, presented the following pledge, which was accepted by Mr. Cooke and made a part of his motion:

"Any person enrolling in a precinct club shall subscribe to the following pledge: We, the undersigned, declare our allegiance to the Republican party and hereby pledge ourselves to vote the Republican ticket at the next general election."

This brought out the surprise of the meeting when Representative Dickey wanted to know if the pledge was to be binding; if so, it would lose strength for the party. He said if there was a man on the ticket whom one's conscience would not permit him to vote for, there should be no pledge for voting. He said he did not want to be tied up to vote for all nominees. Jones at once attacked the position of the speaker, saying he was surprised to hear such sentiments from a man in the committee. Colonel Fisher said that he wanted to remind Mr. Dickey that the committee was making rules for Republicans and not for mugwumps and that any man ashamed to sign the pledge ought not to be permitted to vote at the primaries. McCandless said he was opposed to a full pledge for the reason that he thought well-known citizens should not be compelled to take it. Renton said he was personally opposed to oaths and he thought the precinct clubs should have something to say.

Wilcox said he could not see that any plan proposed was an improvement upon the old system. He continued that any closing of the rolls would make Hawaiians suspicious, and prevent them from registering at all.

Cooke insisted that if a Republican was a good enough party man to take an oath, then he was good enough to call at the polls early and register. Stewart declared that the committee had no power to change the spirit of any rule adopted by that body. He showed Mr. Renton the name of an out-of-town Republican who said that the party would be beaten in the next election and that only hard work could change that. There was a rapid interchange of remarks until he was broken away from the amendment on the ground that the convention had the power alone. Cooke urged that the party was in a formative state last year and action taken then must not count as against action taken now, in the light of the election. Coelho explained that in every precinct club there was an oath provision and he thought this should be continued. Immediately upon Renton's announcement that he could not see how the committee could change a rule the tumbling began and everyone got under. The vote upon the section as reported came on and it went through, 23 to 4. Colonel Fisher, for himself, and for McStocker and Walker, being, with Ridgway the only opponent.

The committee then listened to the reading of a new section, providing for complete rolls of voters, offered by Coelho, but adjourned without action.

Those present were: Chairman Kennedy, Committee members Wright, Wilcox, Cooke, Fisher, Coelho, Huddy, Renton, Lane Jones, Stewart, Kepokai, McStocker and Walker by Fisher, Ridgway by Jones, Estep by Stewart, Holstein and Maguire by Renton, Waipulani and McCann by McCandless, Baldwin by Dickey, Kahokuluna by Coelho, Cox by Huddy, Sandow by F. T. P. Waterhouse, and Brandt by Wright. Visitors were Messrs. Gilman, Hoops, Towse, Reynolds, Crabbe, Gear, Dwight, Kauikou, Olepau and Aylett.

SCIATIC RHEUMATISM CURED AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS OF SUFFERING.

"I have been afflicted with sciatic rheumatism for fourteen years," says Josh Edgar, of Germantown, Cal., U. S. A. "I was able to be around but constantly suffered. I tried everything I could hear and at last was told to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I did and was immediately relieved and in a short time cured, and I am happy to say it has not since returned. Why not use this liniment and ointment? It is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii."

Mr. Amal, an agricultural expert of the Formosan government, spent yesterday afternoon at the government nursery in company with Commissioner Taylor.

HAWAII'S TRADE BALANCE AND HOW IT WAS SPENT

TRADE noted the Hawaiian Islands, roughly four and a half millions a year for the twenty years closing with the last century, and prepared the people of the Territory to expect the best of all good things. The figures showing the excess of exports, the imports of coin and the resulting trade balance have just been compiled from the reports of the Customs House, from 1880 down to the taking over of the revenue system by the United States Government on June 14th, 1899, by Thomas G. Thrum. The showing is of an aggregate of \$23,652,324, as the balance of trade for the two decades.

The accompanying table shows more than its first reading indicates. There has been in the financial history of the islands a recurrence of periods of great prosperity and those in which the credit balance was quite low, owing to enlargements, machinery and the drafts upon the outgoing sugar exchange for comforts and luxuries. While these are clearly marked in the return showing the trade credit, there has been little done in the way of investment outside the islands to take up the balance.

The two periods of the greatest wealth have been followed by periods of depression, one due to causes outside the Territory and the other to demands for the payment for investments. Thus in the first decade covered by the report, the era of the greatest prosperity came about 1888 and 1889, when, as one of the kamaainas put it the other day, "everybody had more money than he needed." Then it was that sugar men here began to make investments abroad, for the croaker in the land then howled as now, "Better not have all one's eggs in the one basket." There was a purchasing of ranches, of city property, even of street railroads and of banks abroad. The aggregate which went into American investments in that time must have been in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000, coupled as it was with minor investments for several years prior thereto.

Of all that sum, the same authority says there was not a single success made, but most people who bought have been willing to sell on the basis of 50 cents on the dollar ever since. This includes, of course, only those men who have remained here, for there have been others who went from here to take their homes on the mainland, who have prospered just as well there as they did here. But of the ranches and town lots, the vineyards and the orchards owned by the monied men here, there has not been recorded a single instance where the profit was as great as it might have been with the investment of the money at home.

With this statement as to the amount of capital taken out of the country directly, leaving out of consideration the amounts paid out for the use of German and English money, and the dividends paid to citizens of those nationalities, as well as American non-resident owners of shares in the plantations, for these could not even be estimated with accuracy, there has been practically the whole of the profits of the twenty years put back into the country in the form of improvements in the plantations themselves, or of the cities of the group of islands.

In this connection it must not be overlooked that there is a factor of expense which must be counted, but which cannot be put down with any approach of accuracy. Into this must enter the amounts paid out as commissions for the business done for Hawaii abroad, then would enter the question of freights on the imports, of it is a large item; again the insurance features, all three, marine, fire and life, being great sums when it is taken into consideration that there is almost complete protection carried by the owners of property, and vast sums in personal insurance. While these sums would be found to be large ones if it was possible to have them segregated from the general business of the community for the past two decades, there is another factor almost as great, the expenditures by Hawaiians in their tours of the world. This amount has been variously estimated by business men, but one banker has put it at above \$750,000 annually, saying that he has issued letters of credit for sums which seem enormous to single travelers.

The expense of the mainland homes of sugar men must not be considered a minute item either, for it would account for a few millions of the total of the investments of the period which showed the greatest prosperity. Then to these are added by those who consider the entire situation, certain other amounts covering investments in shipping enterprises, sugar refineries and affairs having a more or less close relation to the main industry of the islands. All of these would account for a sum which if placed by a rough guess, which is the only way any of the business men seen would attempt to touch it, would be \$20,000,000, and would have \$50,000,000 to be accounted for in the increase of the value of Island properties. This is easily done and more, for in the opinion of such men as C. M. Cooke and B. F. Dillingham, though there is an absolute absence of statistics from which to draw facts for the support of the belief, there has been invested in the Territory in the twenty-two years past, not less than \$100,000,000. How to get at the figures is, of course, a question which is hard of settlement, and of a dozen persons who have been in business for the score of years, there was not one who would hazard even a rough guess. In 1880, according to the figures given in the Annual, there was exported 46,200 tons of sugar. According to the same publication, in 1883 the value of all the sugar plantations in the islands was \$15,886,800. In that year the exports of sugar had grown to nearly 60,000 tons. If the percentage of values was carried out it would be a fair estimate to place the value of sugar estates in 1880 at \$12,000,000. That these figures are nearly fair is shown by the statistics of 1890, during which year the exports of sugar in round numbers was 130,000 tons, while the value of sugar properties

had risen to \$28,812,000.

At the present time the paid-up capital of the sugar estates whose shares are listed on the exchange here is above \$10,000,000, while the stocks of other corporations promoted during the period add to this total \$3,000,000. There is certainly a sufficient number of corporations with large capital which are not on the exchange list, such as Honolulu plantation and others, to run this total up to more nearly \$20,000,000 than a lower figure. This, then, would account for everything in the line of profit made by the country in the score of years, except something like the original capital, which can be readily accounted for when one contemplates the Young building, with its million investment, and other great buildings, both semi-public and private, and the vast number of houses which dot the islands all about.

As to the additional money which has come into the country above the profits, it need only be cited that the bonds, which are largely held abroad, amount to nearly \$1,000,000, of those noted on the exchange list, while there are other bonds and open accounts which would probably amount to a sum above that which has been named by financiers as the outside investments in the country during the period which is noted in the table. The table shows the following for each year:

Year.	Excess exports specie imports.	Less excess specie imports.	Showing specie balance to trade credit.
1880	\$1,295,176 46	\$510,161 20	\$ 785,015 26
1881	2,337,457 92	236,602 55	2,100,855 37
1882	3,824,506 69	545,702 66	3,278,804 03
1883	2,509,103 79	631,738 73	1,877,365 06
1884	4,219,696 43	508,673 87	3,710,422 56
1885	5,736,273 43	639,470 70	5,096,802 73
1886	5,688,146 85	1,090,817 90	4,597,328 95
1887	4,763,306 61	878,776 78	3,884,529 83
1888	7,465,711 30	1,180,557 25	6,285,154 05
1889	8,435,560 77	1,102,608 05	7,332,952 72
1890	6,180,628 25	815,547 30	5,365,080 95
1891	2,819,395 62	954,555 25	1,864,840 37
1892	4,631,721 90	555,942 90	4,075,779 00
1893	6,454,980 51	953,631 00	5,501,349 51
1894	4,036,313 13	608,700 00	3,427,613 13
1895	3,134,352 11	374,292 50	2,760,059 61
1896	9,451,577 72	1,109,908 99	8,341,668 73
1897	8,339,147 10	1,145,575 00	7,193,572 10
1898	6,977,929 70	1,145,655 72	5,832,273 98
1899	6,559,164 86	2,832,370 50	3,726,794 36
1900*	4,173,298 58	151,440 77	4,021,857 81

107,225,730 48 18,060,462 05 89,165,268 43
*Five and a half months to June 14.

MAUI HAS THE RACING FEVER

Commenting on the racing situation on Maui, the Maui News says editorially:

If we are to have any race on Maui this year it about time that the Maui Racing Association should begin to move in the matter. Racing on Maui has practically been killed by offering microscopic purses and confining the entries to Maui bred horses. All this should be changed. Suppose for instance that \$1200 should be hung up for purses for the July races, divided as follows: \$500 for a trotting race, best two in three, free for all; \$300 for running race, three in five, free for all; \$100 trotting and pacing, free for all; \$100 running mile dash for Maui bred and \$100 trotting and pacing for Maui bred, with small purses or trophies for minor events. Such a program would bring all the best horses on the islands and possibly one or two from the Coast, and the Maui people would be offered racing that they would come and pay to see, and by interesting minor events, \$1200 worth of racing could be had. From \$500 to \$500, if not more, would be returned to the association as entrance fees, which leaves from \$500 to \$500 to be provided for. One-third of this is now on hand, and with two days' racing, the association tickets and privileges would make up the balance. It will go, if the association has the nerve and energy to undertake it.

Secretary Brown, Assistant Secretary Young and any other young men interested, will meet at the Y. M. C. A. at 3 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of going to Manoa valley to select a site for the summer camp of the Association.

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The Information Contained in
This Honolulu Citizen's
Statement is Priceless.

The hale, the hearty, the strong can afford to toss this paper to one side impatiently when they read the following: but any sufferer in Honolulu who has spent a mint of money and suffered hours of excruciating torture caused by kidney complaint, pain in the back and sides, headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot, dry skin, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, troubled sleep, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, loss of flesh, or dark-colored urine, will stand in his own light if he does not follow the valuable advice offered by this resident:

Mr. H. G. Crabbe, of Nunanu street, this city, formerly a merchant and clerk, now a collector, writes: "My age is 69 years, and I am blessed with children and grandchildren. For about two years I have been troubled with a severe pain in the back. A short time ago I purchased some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hillier & Co's Drug Store, and found great relief through using them. I keep some of the pills by me as a safeguard against attacks of my old complaint, which I need not fear so long as I have a remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to combat them."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

CEREMONY AT TEMPLE Opening Exercises of Japanese School.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The opening of the new primary school for Japanese under Buddhist auspices was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the Buddhist Temple grounds on upper Fort street with much ceremony. The grounds were in gala attire with decorations consisting mostly of Japanese lanterns, striped red and white bunting, flowers, leaves and flags, and the premises presented an animated appearance, as the majority of the children were brightly-colored kimonos.

The primary school begins its existence with 124 boys and girls and will be conducted by Mr. and Mrs. H. Miyazaki, who arrived from Japan about two weeks ago. These teachers come to Honolulu from Hiroshima, highly recommended. It is their purpose to teach the children the pure Japanese language, such as they would be taught if they were in Japan. There will also be instruction in English. The Buddhist religion is not to be taught the children, and it will not form a part of the school curriculum.

A marquee, erected upon the lawn, was radiant with a kaleidoscopic blending of colors in bunting, with which the sides were enclosed. Red and white strips of bunting surrounded the cool gathering place and strings of Japanese lanterns were festooned in and about the tent. The interior was arranged with benches and chairs for the seating of the school children and the visitors. The roll was called preparatory to the children being marched into the school room in the lower part of the temple. Consul and Madame Salto were interested spectators during this process.

The school room was decorated with strips of red and white bunting running around the entire room. The entrance was marked by Japanese flags. Upon the speaker's desk was a vase filled with flowers. Directly behind the desk was a doorway with a purple curtain hung across it. This was the shrine. Above the arch were pictures of the Emperor and Empress of Japan, flanked by several small flags. The guests were given seats at the side of the room, the children occupying desks in the center.

Dr. S. Kobayashi presided at the exercises, and the speakers were Y. Takakura, Y. Soga, I. Mori, K. Inouye, O. Shioda, Consul M. Salto and Y. Suga. All spoke of the appreciation they felt in such a school established in Honolulu, inasmuch as the young children would be given an opportunity to lay the foundations for a thorough knowledge of their own language, as well as English.

The exercises opened with a chorus by a dozen little misses, who chanted in a manner which won the approval of their elders. Mr. Miyazaki, the teacher, read from a scroll the Emperor's approval of the pursuit of education, which was listened to with profound attention.

Following the exercises the children were regaled with lemonade, cake and sweets.

There was a continuation of the celebration last night under the canvas tent, where an entertainment in the form of old-fashioned Japanese dances, monologues and singing was given before an audience which numbered between three and four hundred people. A stage, raised about three feet from the ground, was covered with matting and was lighted at either end by several lanterns. Boards on which candles were placed were moved about the stage as the requirements of the various performers demanded. There was a large representation of the business men of the Japanese community present and a sprinkling of foreigners.

Dr. Inouye and K. Wada were capital monologists and kept the audience continually in laughter with their odd sayings and attitudes. A samisen player appeared upon the stage with Dr. Kobayashi, who was grotesquely costumed in a kimono covered with banana leaves. On his face was a black mask of hideous aspect, which at first terrified the children, but their fear turned to wonder when they saw this strange being drink from a glass. Dr. Kobayashi sang a song which seemed to strike the audience as being quite humorous, judging from the applause and laughter. Following this number, a male fan dancer appeared.

To the accompaniment of a samisen and singer he executed a dance in which the flourishing of the fan, posing, grimacing and cat-like movements seemed to be the principal features. A sword dance followed. This was a Japanese elaborate exhibition in which some striking attitudes were assumed, much to the delatation of the audience. The dance began with easy glides over the stage, which soon changed to sharp, decisive motions, the opening and shutting of a fan, and stamping the floor with the feet. Finally the fan was thrown away and a huge Japanese sword was drawn from its sheath in the dancer's waist sash, and then followed a series of fencing motions and posings, which seemed to end in the death of an imaginary foe. The entertainment concluded with the playing of the national anthem on the violin. Several invited guests repaired to the study of the temple afterwards, where refreshments were served.

Easy access to the woods of the Tanulau region will be had soon, by means of a fine trail which is now being built by Charles S. Desky. The trail starts at the upper terminus of the Pacific Heights railroad and winds on easy grade to the timber line. The intention is to prepare the way for tramp and excursions and to give opportunity for those who wish to reach the woods and to the higher elevations for picknicking.

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